BIJOU THEATHER 2-S.15—The Old Cost.
BEROADWAY THEATHE SEE—The Highwayman.
CASINO—S.10—In Gay New York,
DALY'S THEATHER—2-S.15—The Gelaba.
EDEN MUSEE—WAX Works, Grand Concerts and Cine-

wiles.

GARDEN THEATRE—2-8:16.—The Master.

GARDEN THEATRE—2-15.—8:20.—The Lattle Minister.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2-8.—The 8 Helle.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15.—The Royal Box.

HERALD SQUARE THIDATRE—2:15.—S:16.—Monte Carlo.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:30.—Die Schone Galathe

and The Lattle Lambs.

EFFILEN News. et al. n. m.—Vandeville. KEITH S Noon to 11 p. m.—Vandeville.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE S 30-A Virginia Court

NAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN -Day and evening-Exhibition of Oil Faintings

PASTORS - 12:00 to 11 p. m. - Vaudeville.

PROCTOR'S - 9:30 a. m. to 11 p. m. - Vaudeville.

SAM T. JACK S THEATRIS - 2 - 8 Furiesque.

WALLACK S THEATRIS - (10:sed this week.)

14TH STRIET THEATRIS - 2 S. The Girl from Paris.

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American Bronzes

The productions of the eminent Sculptors, MacMonntes. French Proctor, Elwell and Bush-Brown, on exhibition THEODORE B. STARR.

Madison Square West. New York.

# New-Mork Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1898

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Vatican hopes to be able to propose terms of an armistice in Cuba to-day or to-morrow; many conferences relating to the Cuban question took place in Madrid; the attempt of the Powers to arrange a joint mediation between the United States and Spain failed to the conference of Foreignids refusal to join in it. on account of England's refusal to join in it: the Bache and the Blake arrived in Havana to bring Americans home. — Arthur J. Balfour explained in the House of Commons England's policy in China and what it had accomplished; the Japanese press and people resent England's taking Wei-Hai-Wei; China has yielded to the demands of France. demands of France. — The Radical Left has secured a majority in the Folkething in the elec-tions which have just occurred in Denmark.

CONGRESS.—Both branches in sesion.

Senate: Messrs. Chandler, Turple, Turner, Harris and Kenney spoke in favor of an immediate declaration of war against Spain.

House: Several private bills were passed, among them one to pay \$330,000 to the heirs of John Roach; the Cuban question did not come up.

tion in Cuba. — Consul-General Lee was ordered home from Havana, and the recall of Minister Woodford is expected within twenty-four hours. — Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, of the Treasury Department, talked of the measures which might be taken to raise additional revenue in case of war. — The Spanish Minister in Washington expressed himself as still hopeful for peace between his country and the United States. United States

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The treasurer of the Cuban Revolutionary Party, in replying to statements as to the circulation of Cuban bonds, said that every one issued had been honestly sold, and he was prepared to account under oath for them. — The Methodist Conference, whose last session was held, adopted resolutions urging action by this country which would free Cuba and drive Spain from the island. The annual appointments were given out. —— Alfred Falensi, alias William A. Beliwood, was sentenced to six years in State Prison, having been convicted of swindling W. E. Marculs & Co. out of several thousand dollars' worth of jewelry. — John F. Baudouine and Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Baudouine were burt in a coljewelry. — John F. Baudouine and Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Baudouine were hurt in a collision between their conch and a trolley-car at One-hundred-and-forty-fourth-st. and Thiedave. — Stocks were dull and weak.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 36 degrees; lowest, 31; average, 31%.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

"Congress to hold a stop-watch over the head "of the President of the United States and tell "humiliation of having Congress act without waiting has been well employed. It is now friend of the President, or anybody else, has said this, he has spoken the truth with creditable emphasis and precision. While bearing a tremendous burden, which he could not drop or | ence and for all time, and it can thus be settled shift to others, at a crisis in the history of the only by settling it right. That the President United States, for the maintenance of whose henor and welfare the country and the world

will forever hold him responsible. President Mc-Kinley has been depicted, even by members of and, it is confidently believed, the approval of Congress who are accounted his supporters, as the recipient of favors which he had no right to claim, the beneficiary of a singularly generous and courteous inaulgence on the part of his superiors in authority.

It is a monstrous delusion which men who congratulate themselves upon their forbearance in assuming that attitude are cherishing. The simple truth is that they are intruders upon the President's exclusive domain, and they owe it to his discernment of a patriotic motive underlying the interference which has made his escaped a just, if perhaps injudicious, dismissal to their own proper sphere of action. Nor is it pertinent to argue that, having always possessed the power to force his hand abruptly at any moment, it is their privilege to apply the pressure of admonition and warning and moral coercion when and as they please. Congress does not possess that power. The Constitution gives Congress power to declare war. But how is war declared? Assuredly not by a general understanding or consensus of opinion, but by an explicit action. And "every bill which shall 'have passed the House of Representatives and "the Senate," and "every order, resolution or "vote to which the concurrence of the Senate "and the House of Representatives may be "necessary, except on a question of adjourn-"ment," "shall be presented to the President of the United States." With his approval it takes effect; disapproved by him, it is void until repassed by a majority of two-thirds in each branch; and for ten days after it reaches him Congress cannot touch it. The hand of a Presi-

committed to his care. But the complaint is that Congress has waited long; that since the situation became acute the President has had seven weeks in which orable settlement. That is not the fact. Not one-half of that period has been at the Prest-

dent's disposal. The larger part of it has been, as most desirable if there should be sufficient

dent of the United States is not so easily and

quickly forced as to warrant a rude excursion

into the province which the Constitution has

were eager to usurp, in a greater or less degree, functions which neither legally nor mor- defence, ally belonged to them, and to distort the President's consideration for their feelings into an uncovenanted mercy from them to him. We firmly believe that they have not succeeded in confusing the public mind as to their respective authority and obligations, but that if the President had chosen at any time during the last seven weeks, or should now or hereafter see fit, to inform his impatient advisers that ried in the administration of a momentous vast majority of the American people had made his position impregnable

### FACING THE FINAL ISSUE.

To day the President speaks the final words that will make for peace or war. They will so momentous a matter. No one will ever be days of labor and nights devote of ease" the not have been in vain. The work done by the President in these last few weeks for peace for defence. The protection of its citizens and and honor must entitle him to a high rank not tion, but among all rulers and benefactors of obligations to the people who create and main-At this hour the scale seems to have changed

from peaceful to warlike indications. The foreeast of the forthcoming message made in our is decidedly warlike. The President, it is intimated, will report fully upon the negotiations | President McKinley asked the Pope to mediate which he has conducted for the abatement of and arbitrate between the United States and dress of the unquestionable grievances of the course left open to this Nation compatible with | a time as this it is somewhat more deplorable Spain, requiring the withdrawal of her troops American people, and which she has so signally this demand war will be averted. If she re. Church, and one that is overwhelmingly Protfuses, as it is feared she will, the President estant-in his view heretic and that recogwill be authorized to employ the military and naval forces of the United States to enforce It is how close the Nation is to that resort is to be having his performance of it imposed upon this seen in the fact that, as announced in The country, Tribune's dispatches, Consul-General Lee has fundamental principle of arbitration and of been recalled from Havana in order to insure common justice. There is no principle better American Minister from Madrid is almost hourly expected.

This crisis will be met by the American wrath while one of their ships on a friendly erand hundreds of her crew sent to untimely mediation. "A close friend" of the President is quoted as such redress as nothing can give but a radical saying: "It is a disgrace to the United States | righting of the wrongs of which they are the waiting was patient, the action will be decisive. | caused the failure will rest the blame. The whole Cuban question must be settled now,

THE COST OF DEFENCE. same month, and the entire amount paid out for the War Department was \$5,159,571, compared with an average of \$4,000,000 a month of guns, ammunition, building and equipment of vessels, establishment of coaling stations, building of fortifications and the like, and include that scarcely any expense has yet been incurred, as in the purchase of guns abroad, the prospect of war with Spain. which the officials engaged in that duty have

not been able to procure. In general, the statement covers sums which the President has authorized various branches of the service to expend within the discretion of the officials in charge, but a large proportion of the amount thus authorized has not been expended. For a good part of it there have not even been contracts made as yet; for | ed that whoever gets between them stands a other parts contracts have been made, the per- good chance to get cut off. This intimate relaformance of which will require periods ranging | tion between the condition and the commodity from weeks to years; for other parts works are suggests also an explanation of certain phases in progress under Government officials, and it of cannot be guessed how far some of them may which for the last two or three years have be prolonged. The actual expenditure is a very | been in a state of mind over the imminent peril by the sinking of the Maine on February 15 different matter, and has thus far been comparatively small. In case of an actual outbreak posed by the enforcement of lews placing limto conduct negotiations to a peaceful and hon- of war very different use might be made of its upon the unrestricted sale of whiskey much of the sums at the disposal of the departments from that which they have contemplated

would be deemed best for permanent public

There is ample evidence that the temper of the people and of Congress in regard to such outlays of public money has changed greatly within the last few months. The whole country has been forced to realize what a defenceless condition might mean at any time should the rights or honor of the Nation require resistance to foreign injury or foreign aggression. It has also been forced to realize how tives? Shall we say that they, too, are conhe could not permit himself to be unduly hur- greatly the cost of necessary defence is increased if the work is left to be done suddenly trust constitutionally imposed upon him by the and under pressure of an emergency which American people, history would show that a puts the Government much at the mercy of contractors or those who have property to sell. Still more the truth has been forced home upon the minds of men that a defenceless condition invites aggression and injury, and goes far to Is it because the sale of whiskey leads to war make war probable, with all the costs of war, and the condition of war promotes the sale Every dollar spent in effective preparation with- of whiskey? Let us hope not, though their bein reasonable limits may be expected to save havior points to that explanation, and the the country many dollars in prevention of war judgment whereby they judge others provokes and of the aggression which leads to war.

In this light the vote of \$50,000,000 for the able to charge that they were uttered hastily. National defence was eminently wise and patriheedlessly or in a fit of passion. "Through long otic, irrespective of hopes for peace and the fact that brighter hopes for peace are now plainly due to vigorous preparations by this country. The money should all be expended and such loose war talk, there has been an without hesitation in placing the Nation in such a state of preparation for defence that other and rumors of war. Never was effort more nations far more powerful than Spain will count the cost before they provoke hostility by any injury. The world has not yet reached that stage of progress and enlightenment at which peace can be assured through arbitration civilized world. Whatever the issue, it will or any other process or device, if aggression is invited by failure to make adequate preparation which the Nation's Government cannot shirk only among the Chief Magistrates of this Na- or regard as less sacred than the highest of its

### NO PAPAL MEDIATION.

Unwarranted and sensational "news" has done some harm again in connection with the proposed mediation of the Pope between Spain and Cuba. The statement has been put forth that Spain. There was never any ground for that statement, and every thoughtful man must have took it seriously, and based upon it criticisms the President and protests against his policy. It was the old story of first making a man of straw and then attacking him. Usually such a performance provokes only derision. At such

The fact is, of course, that there was never the slightest thought of either making such a request or of accepting such mediation. would be manifestly unfair to ask the Pope to mediate between two parties whose relations to him are so different. It is difficult to see how his duty to his religion and to him self could allow him to exercise entire impartiality between a nation that is almost unant mously Catholic, and that maintains Catholicism as its State religion and bases its sovereign't nizes no State religion. It is not supposable that the Pope would undertake such a task. certain the United States Government would never ask him to do so, nor agree to

Such mediation would, moreover, violate the people for freedom have been cruelly crushed | dor to his Court. But whatever respect this and thousands of helpless non-combatants have Government may have for the Pope as a man at been done to death with every refinement of and as the spiritual head of one of the greatest Third- savage horror. They have restrained their just and most ancient of Christian churches, it does pensating concessions on the Chinese coast was

Between Spain and Cuba, however, the Pope both is equal, as is their loyalty to him, and they | nation. Lack of support by Russia there uncutcome. Such redress the Government of the both regard him as rightfully a temporal sover-United States is now determined to obtain, eign, not only the peer of but the superior of "tain day and at a certain hour or suffer the without further delay. The time for patient any other potentate. To his judgment they might well have submitted their contentions "waiting for his recommendations." If a close post. The hour for action is come. And as the so will be widely regretted. Upon those who

# A gentleman who is largely interested in

has decided to do, and in that decision he will the manufacture of whiskey has just been givhave the united support of the American people ing. in answer to inquiries on the subject, his views as to the probable effect of a war with Spain upon the whiskey business. The inquirles were pertinent and timely, it being the universal belief that war and whiskey, if they do not always go together, are liable to be The statement which appears in some jour- closely related. In discussing the subject it is nais that over \$34,000,000 of the defence fund not entirely clear in what order they should be of \$50,000,000 has been expended already is, of ramed, whether War and Whiskey, or Whiskey course, a mistake in every sense. No such and War. That is to say, it is an open quesamount has actually been paid, as the official tion whether the effect of war upon the proreturns of Government expenses show, for the duction and sale of whiskey or the influence entire amount paid out of the Treasury in of whiskey in producing war is the more im March for the Navy Department was only portant. The gentleman referred to gave his \$5,241,443, compared with an average of \$2,900,- views upon both aspects of the subject. With position wellnigh intolerable that they have | 000 a month last year and \$2,094,835 in the regard to the effect of war upon the production being no precedent to go by except the known fact that large fortunes were made by whiskey last year and \$3,046,104 in March. The various distillers during our Civil War, and the current purposes for which sums are set apart show, report that similar interests have prospered when examined, that the expenditures author- during all modern wars in Europe. As to the ized are for work much of which will run for influence of whiskey in producing war, he remonths or even years, as in the construction marked that when people get excited they drink more freely, which helps the whiskey business. During the last two months he said considerable amounts for which it is known whiskey for drinking purposes, and he attributed it to the continued excitement over

It is undoubtedly true that war helps sale of whiskey, and probably no less true that the sale of whiskey promotes war. They act and react upon each other, and it is not easy order of potentiality. One thing is certain, however, that whiskey and war work together like a pair of shears. To which it may be add- palian for all practical purposes. to which the libertles of the citizen were extwenty-four hours a day seven days of the

by a cruel necessity, devoted in weariness and time, while in case peace should be attained that the National honor may be sacrificed and embarrassment to members of Congress who an entirely different disposition of the funds the stamp of cowardice be put upon us as a people by our neglect to jump at the first chance to get into a foreign war. Is this only a coincidence, or is it the logic of the situation?

These impassioned advocates of unrestricted whiskey and unbridled war have not been slow to impute motives to those who disagree with | Church. them. In both cases they have charged their opponents with pandering to the "better element"-in quotations-and the "Money Power"

in large type. But how about their own mostantly and consistently pandering to the one interest which finds profit in wide-open saloons and wide-open war? Are they howling for war, in season and cut of season, all day and all night, in the language of vituperation and the type of the poster, for the same reason that they denounced the enforcement of law?

Leaving these considerations aside, however, there is food for reflection in the statement above referred to, made by a gentleman who knows whereof he speaks, that during the last two months, in which there has been so much unprecedented consumption of whiskey. The louder the war talk the greater the consumption of whiskey, and vice versa. Whiskey and War! War and Whiskey! It may be that war inevitable, but if it be, let us hope that it will be entered upon with the deliberation and calmness of sobriety, and not under the influence of whiskey, with drunken recklessness in the whirl of intoxication.

### GREAT BRITAIN AT WEI HAI-WEI.

The statement that Russia and Germany are not pleased at the acquisition of Wei-Hai-Wel by Great Britain may well be believed. It is not known that Great Britain asked permission of either of those Powers, nor that she was in any respect under obligation to do so, any more han they were to consult her about their reent land-grabbling in the same part of the world. Two wrong acts do not make a third one right, but they do logically and morally debar the doers of them from criticising the doer of it. Great Britain has not attempted to prevent the acquisition of Chinese territory by rival Powers. She will not regard with much trepidation whatever ungenerous murmurings they may make against her similar conduct

The strategic importance of Wel-Hai-Wel has recently been explained in these columns. It is in a more commanding place than Port Arthur, for it dominates the approach not only to Peking, as the latter does, but also the approuch to Port Arthur itself. It commands not only the Gulf of Pe-Chl-Li, as does Port Aruse again a much overworked phrase. British possession of it will be to Russia much what British possession of Heligoland was to Germany, but rather more annoying and menacing. All Russian commerce to and from Port Arthur and Tallen-Wan and all Russian naval preparations there will henceforth pass under the very muzzles of British guns. Not the least interesting and significant feat

ure of the case is the part played by Japan. She holds Wel-Hai-Wel at present as surety for the Chinese war indemnity, and has not long ago considered the desirability of taking permanent possession of it. Now, however, she a thing of hopeful omen for civilization in the his personal safety, and the departure of the established than that a man shall be tried by a East. It also indicates that Japan will devote jury of his peers. A nation must enjoy the her energies to strangthening her held upon same privilege. The arbitrator between two Corea, where Russia has for the time given nations must be their peer. It must be a her a clear field. That Russia has permanently Power equal to themselves in independent abandoned her pretensions in Corea is not, of tions people with serenity and confidence. They have sovereignty. And such this Government does course, to be imagined. She has withdrawn not sought it, but they do not fear it and they not recognize the Pope to be. Spain does. It from that Empire merely in order to disarm

he an-Alfred will not shrink from it. They have been pa-stands by the principle of temporal sovereignty. Japanese opposition to her seizure of the Reand recognizes the Pope as a political as well gent's Sword, and to give herself time to comlatter work is done there can be no doubt that she will again move upon Corea. The intimation that France will demand com-

not enter into political relations with him as to be expected. Nothing more has been heard rand was destroyed through Spanish treachery peer. That fact alone would entirely har such ward for prompt settlement a few days ago, except the general statement that the execution of them has been delayed by British opposition might most fittingly have arbitrated. They are and Russian non-support. British opposition both Catholic countries, his affection for them has probably existed only in Changinist imagiquestionably has been. That is Russia's polley, to use France for her own purposes in every possible way, but to render France no services whatever in return. It is to be hoped in full confidence. That they have not done France will realize this and take her own initiative, which she is amply competent to do. Her of the Min River could give no offence to Great Britain, since it would be about five hunand nearly four hundred from Chusan on the other. Japan might not like it, for it would be pretty close to the northern end of Formosa. but it is not probable that she would make any

netual opposition. The whole coast of China thus bids fair to be partitioned among the Powers. When that is done the question of the "hinterland" will arise, with manifold perplexities. It will be found a far harder thing to take possession of populous provinces far inland than to selze coast cities which lie helpless under the guns

## DR. BRIGGS AN EPISCOPALIAN.

The only surprising thing about the decision of Professor Briggs to become a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, was the Episcopal Church is that he delayed it so long. He has for many years been in sympathy with the Episcopal Church, and, in fact, has been reported as saying that if he had to live his life over again he would enter its ministry. Not only do his published writings contain nothing at variance with Episcopal views. but many of his utterances are in the very spirit of that Church's creed. A striking illustration of this is his contention that the Church there had been an unprecedented demand for and the Bible are co-ordinate sources of authority. Nor will his denial of Biblical inerrancy prove a bar to his entering a communion which numbers a Driver and a Cheyne among its most highly honored clergymen and scholars. In making this change in his ecclesiastical relations he will have to make absolutely no change in his faith. And in regard to the Episcopaev, to decide which is entitled to precedence in the lift he believes simply that it is essential to the well-being, though not to the being, of the Church, he will become a good enough Episco-

That Dr. Briggs should have finally found his position in the Presbyterian Church an intolerable one is not at all strange. As an outcome of his trial a few years ago he was suspended the existing situation. The newspapers from the exercise of his functions as a minister of the Church, while he still remained a minister in good standing. There was no hope that this suspension would ever be removed. for it was imposed upon him for holding views that he regarded as true and within the limits of the Church's creed, and, of course, he could week, have been in the same state of mind for not give up such views without committing an the last six weeks over the dreadful possibility act of dishonesty. To remain in the Presby-

terian Church, therefore, meant to remain a muzzled minister for the rest of his life. And under such circumstances it is entirely natural that he should decide to enter a Church with, which he is in sympathy and in which, presumably, he will have more freedom of utterance than he has found in the Presbyterian

Died of a war scare: Charter Day. It "died aborning." No flowers, but plenty of beer.

Favorable reports of the Nicaragua Canal survey are to be welcomed. If only that canal had been constructed when it should have been and as it should have been the ship Oregon would be at Key West now, instead of at Callao.

Eighteen hundred years ago or thereabouts the Roman Emperor Trajan built a bridge across the Danube, the piers of which are found by the Rumanian engineers solid enough to sustain a new structure, which will unite the towns of Turnu Severin, in Rumania, and Gladova, in Servia. In the middle of the structure the statue of Trajan will stand four square to all the winds that blow, as it well deserves to do, perpetuating the memory of that great conqueror and bridge-builder for perhaps another score of centuries.

April has seen March's inclemency of weather and gone her one huckleberry better.

A more unnecessary item of news has never been published than that of yesterday, that the whiskey business has been unprecedentedly brisk for the last two months. The fact has been as self-evident as the existence of the

The two haloes around the moon or Monday night were interpreted as meaning war, dead sure. Probably; somewhere, and sometime. was once a man who believed the howling of a dog portended death, and his faith was wonderfully confirmed. For one night he heard his dog howling, and the next morning, when he opened his newspaper, behold! a man had diedin Philadelphia!

Congress owes an imperative duty to humanto save the Metlakohtla Indians from the adventurers who are seeking to invade their

Mayor Van Wyck says: "I have discovered one thing about most of the great metropolitan newspapers. They are with the Democratic party when it's right and with the Republican party when the Democrats are wrong." Does this mean that when last fall they were almost unanimously against Tammany, Tammany was

An English expedition has been sent to New-Cuinea to study the anthropology of the natives. Two of the members will make a study nusic and conversation. The photographers will illustrate persons, costumes, habitations and decorative arts, and a cinematograph will record native dances and ceremonies. If the expeditionary force is not eaten up by the native cannibal, it will doubtiess bring back results of

### PERSONAL.

The people of All Saints' Episcopal Church, Worecester, Mass., are much gratified at the de-cision of their rector, the Rev. Dr. Alexander H. Vinton, not to accept the call to a Detroit church recently tendered to him.

Dr. J. Travers Lewis, the Angilean Archbishop niversary of his ordination on July 16. He declines ceive any personal gift on the occasion, and therefore proposed to raise \$100,000 for the

John Adriance, who played an important part in the early history of Taxaa, is living quietly at the age of ninety years in a modest home at the old town of Columbus, which was the first capital of the State. At the battle of San Jacinto, Adriance served on the staff of General Sam Houston, and conducted Santa Anna to that officer at the sur-render of the Mexican Army. John C. Kunitz, now a liveryman in Appleton.

After the death of the Emperor Frederick, the present Kaiser announced that he was going to

The Rev. Dr. Bristol, the new paster of the Metropolium Methodist Church, in Washington, Northwestern University, having received the degree of Ph. B., M. A. and D. D. He was born in New-York State in 1851. For the last twenty years an independent sovereign and as its diplomatic of the French demands which were put for he has been preaching in Chicago and nearby of the General Conference from the Rock River annual conference, and was twice chairman of the delegation. He has made a special study of ert and literature, and has published several books, among which are "Providential Epochs." "The Ministry of Art" and "Shakespeare and America." He always writes his sermons and delivers them either from the manuscript or from noires, although he does not confine himself to them entirely. He is a rapid speaker and prefers to make his sermons topical, rather than expository.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

They were talking of the Civil War the other day, and the older members of the company had compared reminiscences.

"Which side were you on during the war, Mrs. B " askel the kittenish young girl of the party turning to a pretty little woman who had been born

"I was in arms on the Southern side," was the

"Aunt Penelope Wiggins," as everybody called her, was visited one summer by a niece from the East, a Vassar College graduate. "Aunt Penelope" was one of the most hospitable souls alive, but she was not greatly impressed by the superior learning of her young relative, and one day she freel her mind about her thus.

"Talk to me about what a college education does for a girl! What do you suppose Matilda said to me the first day she came? She said:

"I'm so glad to meet you, aunty! You accent your name on the Aunty Penultimate, don't you?

"Did you ever hear such nonsense? I had to tell her my name wasn't Aunty Penultimate, but Aunty Penelope, and I thought she would die a-laughing."

—(Youth's Companion.

The Witherspoon Building, the headquarters of

formally opened on Thursday evening.

"You are advertising quite early in the year," said the summer-resort landlord's friend.

Yes, I always fix up my announcements at this time of year. You see, I am a thoroughly conscientious man, and I wish to be able to state that there are no mosquitoes."—(Washington Star. The Pennsylvania Audubon Society for the Pro-

exhibition of bonnets which were trimmed without he use of birds' plumage. "The Record," which ays that the bonnets were very beautiful, calls them "Audubonnets."

tection of Birds has just held, in Philadelphia, an

Not the Same One.—"Well, Miss Clara," remarked the young man, breaking a pause that was becom-ing embarrassing, "it's the old, old story," "Why. Mr. Hankinson," replied Miss Clara; "this is-so sudden."

is—so sudden!"
"Yes," he said, nervously fingering the newspaper over which he had been yawning while waiting for the young lady to come downstairs, "it's a little earlier this season than it is usually, perhaps, but it's the same old story—the peaches in Delaware are all killed again,"—(c'hicago Tribune.

A patriotic Swede in Wisconsin recently sent the following effusion to a local paper: "I hop you Stan By Cupan and Giv Span the Davel. Vi an Cupan av suffer noff of Thes Bouldossing."

"How do you like your new typewriter?" in-"How do you like your new typewriter. In-quired the agent.
"It's grand," was the immediate reply. "I wonder how I ever got along without it."
"Well, would you mind giving me a little testi-monial to that effect?"
"Certainly not. Do it gladly," So he rolled up his sleeves, and in an incredibly short time pounded

out this;
"After Using the amtomatig Back-action a type
writ, er for thre emonthan Over. I unheasttattingly pronounce it prono ce it to be al even more
than the Manufacturs Claim? for it. During the
time been in our possession e. i. th ree monthal id
has more than paid for itself in the saving of time
an dlabor. JOHN S. GIBBS."

an diabor. JOHN S. GIBBS."
"There you are, sir."
"Thanks," said the agent, and moved quickly away.—(Pearson's Weekly.

### YESTERDAY'S MUSIC.

Another of the gaps in the city's musical economy left by the death of Anton Seidl was made manife yesterday in Chickering Hall. The series of orchestral concerts under his direction was continued, with Mr. Henry Schmitt, the leader of the violins, acting as conductor. Mr. Schmitt directed with intelligence, and, though he could not fill the place of the dead master, and though there was a very small and rather indifferent orchestral force under his command, he got some satisfactory et. fects, notably in the prelude to "Lohengrin." programme included also Schubert's "Rosamunde" overture, Liszt's "Mephisto" waltz, and, under the composer's direction, an orchestral movement from Mr. Naver Scharwenka's opera "Mataswintha." He was also the solo performer of the afternoon, and played a curious collocation of three movements, in which he had exerted his skill in improving the orchestral accompaniments. The first was the first movement of Hummel's B minor concerto for planoforte and orchestra, an extremeold-fashioned composition unearthed and displayed by Von Bulow some ten years ago; the second and third were Chopin's "Andante Spianate and Polonaise," Op. 22. Mr. Scharwenka had provided an orchestral accompaniment to the andanta with great skill and dexterity, and had revised the others, undoubtedly to their improvement. It was curious fancy that there was any unity in the result of such a juxtaposition of Hummel and Chopin, the composers whose tendencies were as far apart as could well be imagined; but there was nothing offensive in it. They were simply two orchestral pieces played in succession. Me. Scharwenka's performance seemed rather circumspect and lacking in freedom and spirit, but it was warmly applauded. He played afterward the funeral march from Chopin's B-flat minor sonata The allusion was touching, and, of course, its significance was deeply felt.

The abominable weather must have kept away many of the admirers of the Morgan-Wetzler trio an organization consisting of Miss Geraldine Morgan, violin; Mr. Paul Morgan, 'cello, and Mr. Her. mann Haus Wetzier, plano-which gave a concert in Mendelssohn Hall. The programme was a most attractive one for those who like planeforte trice a form of music in which some of the most interesting compositions of great marters are couchedand the three musicians are competent and sincers young artists. They played yesterday afternoon a o by Mozart in B flat and Beethoven's trio flat (Op. 70, No. 2), and Miss Morgan and Mr. Wetg. er gave Brahms's third sonata for violin and planeforte, Op. 108. Mr. Wetzier sometimes gave an undue prominence to the pianoforte part; but with this exception the performance was well-balanced and evidently the product of musical understanding and sympathy with the works given. The Knelsel Quartet brought their series of New-

York concerts to a close last evening at Mendels-sola Hall, and worthily crowned their reason's ork with a performance of Beethoven's Quartet Op. 152, in A minor. It was an achievement worthy of Mr. Kneisel and his associates, and brought nto play all those qualities of heart and head, of tecnnical mastery, and of profoundly musical feeling that distinguish this organization so greatly. Such qualities raised to their highest power essentials for penetrating the arcana of Beethoven's later quartets; and such a performance as was vouchsafed last evening is the highest proof that Mr. Knelsel has to offer of his organ to tion's right to a place among the interpreters and expounders of the highest in art. In deep penetration of the significance of the music, in the lucidity and depth and power of expression with which that meaning was set forth; in sheer loveliness of tonal quality and in all the clusive and indefinable things that are summed up in the word style, it was a memorable performance. The programme contained, besides, an unfamiliar

quartet of the Russian Barodin, so gental, graceful and melodious that it seemed as though no amount of scratching would ever discover a Tartar there, It shows little of the storm and stress that we have become accustomed to expect in the works of the young Russian school, and little of the love of native idiom that puts its mark on so many of them. It is, on the contrary, simply and clearly tuneful, transparent in harmony and in part writng, and never strains the apparatus of the string Between these two quartets stood the well-worn andante cantabile from Tschaikowsky's quartet in D major, Op. 11, that has been so frequently exploited in various forms this season. say, it was deliciously played-a little faster, it may be noted, than it has been heard here.

Again, there was a large audience-almost as large as the hall would hold, and it showed so keen and discriminating a pleasure in the music as must needs have rejoiced the hearts of the four artists Many times they were recalled, and the appreciation of the Beethoven quartet especially was such as to do honor to those who manifested it.

#### HONOR LIST AT PRINCETON. Princeton, N. J., April 5.-The following honor

nounced to-lay: First group, E. C. McWilliams; second group, K. Donaldson, F. P. Eckings, R. P. Elmer, C. Griswold, jr., and H. A. Jackson.

MR. WILLARD RAPIDLY IMPROVING. Chicago, April 5.-E. S. Willard, the actor, to rapidly recovering. The fever has almost left him, and his physicians express the opinion that by the end of the week his temperature will be normal.

#### . THE COACH TRIP ABANDONED. In spite of the storm, the public coach Good

Times left the Astoria at 10:30 o'clock yesterday ten Inn. West Chester, with Mr. Eustis as coachman. Beside him on the box seat was the only woman passenger, Mrs. Charles Stuart Dedge, who defied the elements in a suit of blue waterproof cloth, covered with a long coat of dark-blue cloth, lined with searlet, and a black glazed sailor hat. Sheldon and Mr. Martin. After proceeding a short of the storm and the condition of the roads, was abandoned. The passengers were set down at the Plaza Hotel, and the reach returned to the stable in East Sixty-second-st. The Good Times will re-sume its regular trips this morning.

## WAITING FOR THE MESSAGE.

A STALWART AMERICAN POLICY.

From The Boston Journal.

It seems to be acknowledged now on all hands that President McKinley has resolved upon a stalwart American policy, and that the devastation and torture of Cuba must come to an immediate end. 'The Journal' believes with all its heart that the same wholesome and enlightened public sentiment which has supported him thus far will support him with emphasis in his present determination. It is just what "The Journal' has expected of President McKinley all along.

PRESIDENT SHOULD TAKE HIS TIME. From The Hartford Courant.

From The Hartford Courant.

We hope the President will take all the time he needs for the preparation of his message. We hope Congress will proceed with the sobriety and circumspection belitting a great deliberative body when the message is sent in. Every additional day of peace betters the chances for the preservation of peace, and it also increases the country's readiness for war if war must come.

M'KINLEY UNDERSTANDS THE SITUATION. From The Baltimore News.

From The Saltimore News.

We believe that the President understands what must be effected; and, if he does, he is certainly in a better position than any one else to know what possibilities there are for effecting it. As commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy, it may be assumed that he will not take the responsibility of sacrificing any advantage that would be of essential importance in war on the strength of a bare possibility of peace.

BUT ONE SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM.

From The Chicago Tribune. It is not known what specific recommendations the President will make. He may offer none, and place the entire responsibility upon Congress. It is to be hoped, however, he will cut loose from any peace policy, the futility of which has been shown and recognize that there is no other outcome to the situation but war.

## SOUND, SENSIBLE AND PATRIOTIC.

From The New-Haven Journal.

It is now expected that the President's message will be sent in on Wednesday, and there is much guessing as to what will be in it. How near right the guessers are remains to be seen, but we think it entirely safe to predict that the message, like the other work the President has done in this emergency, will be sound, sensible and patriotic. Nor do we believe that it will be lacking in "firmness." It may not urge immediate war, and it may possibly show the way to honorable peace. From The New-Haven Journal.

#### LIBERTY OF CUBA IS ASSURED. From The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Taken altogether, the situation as it exists today is full of uncertainty and extraordinary features. One thing is certain however. The Administration is pledged to Cuben independence, and if, as universally believed, the President has already informed Spain that Cuba must be free, there can be no backdown on our part. In any event the liberty of Cuba is assured.